Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16 18 4. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

The Daily Tribune.

CINDERELLA

ADAPTED TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From Richard Grant's Old Story.

(CONCLUDED.)

Upon which the old lady tumbled her with her wand her rags disappeared, and she was elegantly dressed, and in the greatest confusion of which she was capable, which has been quoted to me as once grossly immodest and shockly inconvenient, but as it is a sky blue pantaloon, gathered above ankles, a crimson tunic with puffed sleeves, ribbed with silver flowers, and a very broad, long hero hat. The hat was chiefly ornamented with rainbow colored ribbon, hanging in two half yards down the back; the pantaloons were ornamented with a golden stripe; and the effect of the whole was unspeakably sensible, feminine and retiring. Lastly, the old lady put on Cinderella's shoes a pair of shoes of a grass; observing that but for the abolition of the duty on that article it never could have been devoted to such a purpose; the effect of all such taxes being to crush invention, and embarrass the producer in manifold injury of the consumer. When the old lady had made these wise remarks, she dismissed Cinderella to the feast and ejaculated, charging her by no means to remain after 12 o'clock at night.

The arrival of Cinderella at the Monster Ball being produced a great sensation. As a delegate from the United States had just moved that the king do take the chair, and as the motion had been seconded and carried unanimously, the king himself could not go forth to receive her. But his royal highness the prince (who was to move the second resolution) went to the door to hand her from her carriage. This virtuous prince, being completely covered from head to foot, with Tuttle Abiding-ness Medals, shone as if he were attired in complete armor; while the inspiring strains of the Prince Dolan Band (at the gallery) (composed of the Lambkin Family, eighteen in number, who cannot be too much encouraged) awakened additional enthusiasm.

The King's son handed Cinderella to one of the reserved seats for pink tickets, on the platform, and fell in love with her immediately.—His appetite described him; he scarcely tasted his artichokes, and merely trifled with his grout.—When the speeches began, and Cinderella, wrapped in the eloquence of the two imperial delegates who occupied the entire evening in speaking to the first resolution, occasionally cried—"Hear, hear!" the vehemence of her voice completed the conquest of the prince's heart. But, indeed, the whole male portion of the assembly loved her—and doubtless would have done so, even if she had been less beautiful, in consequence of the contrast which her dress presented to the bold and ridiculous garments of the other ladies.

At a quarter before eleven, the second inspired delegate having drunk all the water in the decanter, and fainted away, the king put the question, "That this meeting do now adjourn until to-morrow." There was some difference of opinion on the subject, and then those who were of the contrary, there, there appeared an immense majority in favor of the resolution, which was consequently carried. Cinderella got home in safety, and heard nothing all that night, or all next day, but the praises of the unknown lady, with the sky-blue satin pantaloons.

When the time for the feast and speeches came round again, the evening, mother and the proud, fine daughters went out in good time to enjoy their pleasure. Anyone of them looking upon Cinderella's grandmother returned and changed her as before. Amid a blast of welcome from the Lambkin family, she was again handed to the pink seat on the platform, by his royal highness.

[illegible] prince was powerful speaker, and had [illegible] the [illegible] by his eloquence [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the

The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1854.

☞ See First Page!

THE NEWS.

A Requisit was received here on yesterday afternoon, calling on all the officers and soldiers of the Arabia at Halifax, and of the cutting of the telegraph wire west of that place.

A large anti-Nebraska meeting was held in New York on Tuesday night at the Tabernacle. The news from Washington seems to increase the probability of the Black Warrior affair sinking in a serious difficulty with Spain. Should the neutrality laws be repealed, we imagine that the Filibusters will at once make a descent upon Cuba, and the consequences can be easily foreseen.

With the exception of the news in relation to the above affair, the intelligence from Washington is of but little interest.

There is a probability that the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg on yesterday, will nominate Ex-Governor Johnson, for the office of Governor. Mr. Johnson is an excellent man, but he lost his reputation two years ago, on account of his well known anti-Slavery principles, and so long as the Silver Grays are so numerous in Pennsylvania, he cannot carry the strength of the Whig party.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

We publish this morning the inaugural address of Mayor Isaac Milliken, delivered at yesterday afternoon. It is a very well written document, and does great credit to its author.—The Mayor acknowledges that it is to the "laboring classes" to whom he is indebted for the position he now occupies. We have a considerably large acquaintance in this city, yet we are unable to call up more than a dozen persons who might not be ranked among the "laboring classes." We are all workers here in Chicago—we do not tolerate drones, and to say that a vote was cast by the laboring classes of the city, is to say that the vote was unanimous. Perhaps, however, the Mayor intended to refer to the labor that was done for him on election day, and should his language bear this interpretation it will be very true indeed.

The Mayor announces that he enters upon the duties of his office unremitting, pledged to no party or cast, and only bound to always be the interest of the city. He praises the law-abiding, peaceable and industrious disposition of our citizens, a large portion of whom are foreigners. He recommends care and economy in the administration of the city finances; urges, with great force and truth the great importance of employing every means to promote the health of the city, and guard against the visit of the cholera; speaks favorably of the project of a City Hospital; and alludes to the water works, saying that more means will be required to make the works available to the desired extent. In regard to his remarks upon the common schools, we are glad to say that he needs only the magnificent appreciation. He will always have the support of this paper in his attempts to preserve intact the purity of our common school fund, and to prevent the introduction of anything approaching to sectarianism in the instruction imparted to them. But at the same time, it must be clearly understood that the prohibition of the Bible from our common schools is a sectarian measure; and that no doctrine, when mind is subjected, can object to its introduction.

The Mayor pays a very merited tribute to the efficiency of the Fire and Police Departments of the city; recommends the adoption of some means by which the city press may be made more productive; refers to the proposed Harbor improvements, as a measure of importance to the Transit under the river; recommends an uniform grade for sidewalks, and closes by a hope, that whatever may be done by the present city administration may be for the good of our beloved city, and that through divine favor it may prosper, to which hope and prayer we most sincerely and unanimously say amen.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.—Messrs. D. B. Cooke & Co., Bookseller of this City, have laid upon our table a very valuable document in pamphlet form, with the above title. It should however be entitled "The Slavery Question," inasmuch as the entire 119 pages of the work are filled with political documents in relation to that institution, dating from 1819 to the present time. The subjects may be thus summed up: The History of the Missouri Compromise; A Memorial, by Daniel Webster and others, against the extension of Slavery, written in 1819; the Joint Resolution, Annexing Texas, and its relation to the Missouri Compromise, with the clause at that time of Senator Douglas in relation to the same; The Organization of Oregon Territory, with the Proviso against slavery, (in which the Missouri Compromise Line is recognized); or motion of Mr. Douglas. The Compromise Acts of 1850, with the Votes thereon, and the Speech of Mr. Seward in reference to them; The Nebraska and Kansas bill, reported by Mr. Douglas, and its speech thereon; together with the speeches on the same subject, by Messrs. Chase and Wade of Ohio, Eastman of Massachusetts, Trumbull of Connecticut, Badger of North Carolina, Seward of New York and Sumner of Massachusetts.

As a text book in reference to all the questions connected with and growing out of the Missouri Compromise, and the Compromise Acts of 1850, together with the Nebraska scheme of Mr. Douglas, this is very much wanted, and the publishers, Dodd'd, of New York, have conferred a great public good in issuing it since early a day, in a form not only convenient but cheap.

As the Slavery Question is the question of the age and one which must brooding give rise to political elections, until Freedom shall triumph, this book should be in the hands of every voter.

MEASUREMENT OF THE LAKES.

From an article recently published in the Detroit papers in regard to the navigation of the Northern Lakes, we take the following figures:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 232 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 400 feet, elevation 587 feet, area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles, mean depth 400 feet, elevation 582 feet, area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet, elevation 565 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles, greatest breadth 68 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet, elevation 232 feet, area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 2,162 miles, covering in area altogether of upwards of 80,000 square miles.

☞ The London Times contributes some very sensible remarks. Speaking of the present report of officers in Europe it says:—"Let us look, after so many years of the most experience, full again into the folly of our ever-moving contrivings for the doing only of what they are to engage. We are ever in the last hurry, and in the last feeling, and now and a convertent, or for its completion want, a will against contingencies. The issue of the Garrison and Monitoring, and the regulatory and dear-bought capture of the Charpanks, were of infinite service in lowering our pride, and bringing us to a just sense of our fallibility."

Lake Sale.—Wm. H. Adams sold for Hilary Mason & Co., Bankers, 40 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 14, at $100 per acre cash, to E. S. Wilson, Esq., of Kenosha county, Illinois.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

We have been taught from early childhood, to honor and revere the Senate of the United States. We were taught to look upon it as the most august body in the world, and to reverence the men who sat beneath its roof, as the "Conscript Fathers" of the Republic, its guardians, its conservators, its law-makers, and its rulers. The time was when this reverence and respect was not unbecoming, or unworthily bestowed. The time was when the U. S. Senate was an honorable, a high-minded, a generous, a sober, and a gentlemanly body. Its members respected each other and themselves, and claimed due honor, as the representatives of the honor and might of their country. The real dignity, the learning, the aristocracy of the intellect of the country was then gathered within the walls of the Senate chamber. If the tenure of the past with its acts to be believed, this state of things has passed away. It is so no longer. We have no hesitation in saying, although we say it with unmingled pain, that although there are yet in the Senate men who are worthy of their station and of their nation's love and confidence, the Senate is yet, as a whole, no wanting in the true dignity and manliness that should distinguish such a body, or to disgrace the country, and the name of Senate. It is no longer composed of men to whom the country can look up with unbounded confidence in their wisdom, probity and patriotism, and whose names are sold about with love and tenderness. So far from this being the case, we see in the places of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton and their compeers men who are neither gentlemen nor scholars statesmen nor patriots, and who make of the Senate a bar-room, and a sparring ground. We speak, of course, of the majority of the Senate, a majority claiming to belong to and to represent the Democratic party of the Union, but a majority which has taken every opportunity to insult the minority, just to swing the States from which they were sent.

If any one of our readers has neglected to observe for himself the truth of what we have said by the perusal of the debates on the Nebraska Bill in the Senate, we ask him to read what we copy below, from the proceedings in the Senate, on the night previous to the final passage of the Nebraska Bill. It shows, more plainly than any words of ours could do, how low the dominant party in the Senate have sunk, in all that should distinguish them in the eyes of the world. They acknowledge that they are and will be blind to every distinction of right and wrong, in every measure good or bad, unless introduced by certain men whom they have taken the liberty to designate. They now declare that no measure shall pass, if introduced by men who oppose the freedom-loving portion of the country. During the course of the debate on the night mentioned, the following conversation took place:

Mr. Chase commented upon Mr. Badger's statement, that no amendment coming from him should be adopted.

Mr. Badger—Not because it comes from the Senator from Ohio, but from an Abolitionist.

Mr. Chase—That is the old cry, that no good can come out of Galilee. Cries of "Nazareth, Nazareth."

Mr. Badger—He is not more correct in quoting Scriptures than he is in quoting me.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, agreed with Mr. Badger, that all amendments coming from the enemies of the bill should be voted down.

The question was then stated to be on Mr. Chase's amendment, to add to the 14th section the words "that the legislature of the territory shall not be provided from prohibiting slavery therein."

Mr. Badger said that if that were voted down, he would move to amend the 14th section by adding thereto the following:—"Providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery."

Mr. Dawson said that he had said he would vote for Mr. Chase's amendment, but as this was one to be offered by the Senator from North Carolina he should not vote for it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Chase's amendment, and rejected, as follows: Yeas—16. Nays—34.

Mr. Badger then offered his amendment as above, and it was agreed to as follows: Yeas—35.—Nays—6.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend by striking out the words, "the power of Congress to disapprove the legislation of the Territory," and changing the vote power of the Governor, so that it might be overruled by a two-third vote. Adopt ed.

Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the provision allowing aliens to vote and hold office.

Messrs. Walker, Pettit, Dodge and Chase opposed the amendment, and Mr. Clayton supported it, when it was agreed to, as follows: Yeas—31. Nays—8.

Mr. Chase offered an amendment, making the Governor, Secretary and Judges elected by the people of the Territory. He explained and advocated it. Rejected.—Yeas—10. Nays—30.

Mr. Chase offered an amendment, putting Nebraska and Kansas in one Territory and under one government.

Mr. Mason said he fully endorsed all that was said by Mr. Badger, that it was the duty of every friend of the bill to make done this and all other amendments offered by the Senator from Ohio.

Here was a bold avowal by several senators that any measure, however good in itself, should not be passed in the United States Senate if it followed by a Free Soiler, and to show how truly they intended to carry it out, they proceed to vote down Mr. Chase's amendment and then immediately pass one of the same import introduced by Mr. Badger. In doing this they degraded themselves into the merest party school boy slaves, who were incapable of separating the merits of the thing to be done from the particular sentiments of the person doing it.—When it is then announced that men holding sentiments different from the majority shall not have the rights of a Senator, or be treated with the common courtesies of non entities of that body, it is time to see into what hands the country has fallen, or at once surrender to an oligarchy that knows no decency or decorum, unless for its own particular party or clique.

But bad this should not suffice, we copy below an extract from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, who, under the date of the 6th inst., writes as follows:

As I entered the Senate Chamber about 10 o'clock last night, I found the new Senator from Maine, Mr. Pennington, making a most gallant onslaught upon the Nebraska conspiracy. It was apparent that they will remember—nearly, canine and defeat. It was pleasant to see the little band of faithful men in the Senate make large and strenuous by such an addition, and deeply soothing, I know, are his comfort, of the strength and encouragement thus brought to their ranks. All around him were the willing, trusty, brazen majority, flushed with assured victory, and some of them. I am mortified to say, heavily drunk. He nevertheless with undaunted courage, held them all at bay.

Twice Senator Butler of South Carolina, advanced toward the Senator from Maine with clenched fists and flushed face, as if to assault a personal assault, but this only brought forth redoubled blows of eloquence and logic from the new Senator. He told the Senate, what they should have been told in 1850, that if they desire to leave the Union, they need not delay their departure on account of the North. They have frightened no one too many times with that bugbear, to succeed this time. Walker, too, attempted to reply to some of the home thrusts of Senator Pennington. His usual bombastic North of July style of oratory was slightly, probably by the frequent visitations to one of the side-chambers of the Senate room. Jesse Douglas could not endure the eloquence of the California Senator, and at last compelled him to give way and yield the floor. Douglas then rose and spoke about half an hour, and spoke till nearly three in the morning. The speech was quite much what willerson has will convey but a faint idea of its violence and vulgarity. It was made up of personal attacks and insults, which gave it all the vigorous it possessed.

Only those who know Douglas, or those who have met him, can be aware of his low "Bowery Boy" style of speaking. His morning tone and vulgar epithets could be heard and seen, rather than described. To Senator Seward he said in course to a courteous explanation, "Ah, you are a coward, sir, and I know it!" Mr. Seward he always met the word "sugar," and not "sugar" as it appears in his printed speeches. To Senator Pennington he said, "Sit down, sir! Sit down, sir! Sit down, sir!

The Daily Tribune

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE AMERICAN CAR WORKS.

The buildings which were partially destroyed by fire a few weeks since at the Works of the American Car Company, have been entirely rebuilt, and are now under full operation, as if nothing had occurred. To one who is fond of witnessing the movement of machinery, and to notice the mode by which the different portions of Railroad cars are formed and put together, a visit to the Works of the American Car Company cannot fail to be of special interest. We had an opportunity yesterday, through the courtesy of C. F. Gunn, Esq., chief clerk of the establishment, to look through the entire Works and from our brief visit can give our readers a sketch of the extent and capacity of the immense manufactory which is located South of our city, and which has done as much as anything else introduced here of adding to the wealth, prosperity and enterprise of our city—the Railroads alone excepted.

The American Car Works were established here in August, 1852. At the time they purchased the ground for their manufactory, there were no dwellings in that immediate neighborhood, and land was held at from $700 to $1000 per acre. Now there is a very flourishing settlement in the vicinity of the Works, a neat frame church has been erected, and for a large congregation; school houses have been built, and are well attended; and a small city has in fact grown up where but a few short months since was an entire waste. Lots are now selling readily at the rate of from $2000 to $4000 per acre; and those purchased are for the purpose of immediate improvement.

The whole area occupied by the Company is eleven acres, on which is erected twelve large buildings—occupied by the various purposes of wood work, blacksmith forge, finishing and painting shops, upholstery rooms, &c., all alive with workmen, and teeming with the busy hum of industry.

At present, there are 213 men employed on the premises and throughout the numerous workshops. A large quantity of work for the company is let out to private parties, so that the entire amount of labor performed and the number of men employed within the Works is not as large as it would otherwise be. The engine which drives all the machinery, is on the high pressure principle, and of 60 horse power, with a bard wheel 18 feet in diameter. The chief engineer, George K. Davidson, takes a pride in his business, and the neatness of his room, and the almost mirror-like brightness of the magnificent engine under his charge, are sufficient testimonials of his qualities.

Since the Works have been in full operation, they have manufactured for the Illinois Central Railroad eight hundred cars—23 of which were for first class passengers, and the balance in studies all varieties ever used on a Railway. Besides these, a large number of freight and passenger cars have been made for the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company. But such is the extent and variety of the business of the Illinois Central road, that the entire force of the Works is kept constantly employed in filling their orders for cars—casting wheels, building, repairing, &c., the full extent of which we only be comprehended by a thought of the ground occupied, the buildings used, and the large number of men employed in carrying on the business of manufacturing, and the knowledge also that with their full force of hands, complete in all the departments, the Company can turn out 3 cars per day, or 15 per month.

The present civil master, P. P. Cleveland, has an opportunity of displaying an accurate and refined taste in his department; good judgment and good finish of his work, as exhibited in the first class passenger cars, fully justify us in his capacities as an accomplished artist.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Car Company are residents of Connecticut. The Superintendent of the Works; in this city, is D. H. Lyman, Esq., whose qualities as an energetic and accomplished business man are fully manifested in the thriving establishment over which he presides, and which is of itself a sufficient monument to his enterprise and efficiency.

But while such a vast amount of physical employment is being transacted, it is refreshing to know that the workmen do not neglect to cultivate and improve themselves mentally—thus happily combining reflective and inquiring minds with the active pursuits of the day. A Debating Society was organized during the Winter, and regular meetings have been held for the discussion of various subjects, in which the workmen could take an interest. A library was also organized, from which all could provide themselves with good books at pleasure, and which has been well patronized—showing that all appreciated the benefits that would accrue to them from fully improving the habit of mental reading.

THEATRE.—We were there that pleased by the performance of *Othello* on last night by Mr. Couldock. We cannot, this morning, give the merited notice of this impersonation to which it merit entitles it, and can only mention one or two points which impressed with peculiar power. We have seen better *Lear* making than Mr. Couldock makes, but we have never seen anything more expressive of utter, heart-broken, and despairing grief, than the manner in which the latter portion of that part was given. After having murdered *Desdemona*, he says to *Emilia*,

Why, how should she be murdered?
Emilia. Alas, who knows?
Oth. You hear her say herself, it was not I.
Emil. She said so; I must needs report a truth.
Oth. She is a false liar, she is false, she is false! *Emil.* *Thou art fiend!*

The pathos and grief with which the latter sentence was spoken, was exquisitely fine, and in our opinion displayed a more correct conception of the author's spirit, than the huge bellow and rant with which the passage is all often rendered. There is nothing to excite anger longer—the bloody deed is done, and the knowledge that she died with a lie upon her lips adds poignancy to his grief.

Mr. Nolly's *Iago* was a very creditable performance. In witnessing it we can understand how *Othello* could be deceived and blinded by the smooth and smiling villain, for so cleverly does he hide his baseness, that we wonder how so fair a man as he

"Can smile, and smile, and be a villain."

For to night the excellent play of "A new way to pay old Debts" is announced to be followed by admirable farce.

PERSONAL.—Hearing that Professor Lyman, of the American Card Writer, leaves our city for St. Louis, this morning, to pursue his profession there, Mr. Ker has been in our city several months, and during that time he has been so successful, as a Card Writer, that lithographed and engraved cards have been almost entirely given up. We commend him to the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of St. Louis, as eminently skilled in his profession and qualified to furnish them with a style of address and visiting cards altogether unique and very beautiful.

A PLEASING INVENTION.—One of the most useful, scientific and easily managed improvements in the city, is "*Kidder's Patent Gas Regulator.*" It is adapted to the ordinary gas metre with very little trouble, and regulates the pressure in such a manner as *invariably* to secure the best light with the least consumption of gas. Its simple and efficient action is testified to by the highest standard authorities of the town, all of whom who have used it, proprietors of all the largest hotels, Stewarts' in Broadway, "The Astor House," &c., &c., have given their "*bonds and troth*" to the fact that *beside* affording the very best light, it lessens their gas bills from one third to fifty per cent. We see "*a multitude of witnesses*" to this fact, having had occasion to visit the "*Astor*" at more time in our life (thoroughly pleased by its comfort, cleanliness and infinite attention.—*Knickerbocker Mag.*

We have one of the above "improvements" in our office, and can bear testimony to its saving qualities. Our gas bill was 40 per cent less last month, when the regulator was on duty, than for January. Those who want to have done one of these articles into new buildings or in fact into old ones, can ascertain the price of them on application to J. L. Douglas, at A. H. & G. Sutley's book store, 120 Lake street.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.

J. C. DUNCAN, ... STAGE MANAGER

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1854

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